

The Detroit Copper Mining Company's Store

Thanksgiving

Fancy, Fat, Dressed Valley Turkeys at 27 1-2c lb.

Never before did we have so New, Fresh and Complete Stock of Food Supplies for Thanksgiving as we now have

We have just received a large car, each, of Eastern and Western canned Fruits and Vegetables, as well as a large supply of new Dried Fruits and Crackers. Also a direct consignment of eight different varieties of English Jams, from Liverpool.

Our prices are as low, on equal values, as are to be found in this section, if not lower than any other. On the whole they are lower than any Eastern retail or catalogue house will make you. A fair and careful comparison will prove our assertion.

Try our "All Gold" Fruits and Vegetables. Nothing better packed on the Pacific Coast.

"Club House" on any article of food means the best. Nothing better under any label, and very few others as good.

"Club House" Red Raspberries, 2 lb cans, 30c can—\$3.25 dozen.

All other "Club House" Berries, 2 lb cans, 25c can, \$2.85 dozen.

Come to the big store for your Thanksgiving Supplies. Our supply of the different Fresh Poultry, Meats, Oysters, Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Table Delicacies, Etc., was never more complete. Let us fill your orders and you will be well pleased.

The Detroit Copper Mining Company's Store

MORENCI, ARIZONA

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE TRUST (ADV.)

WHAT IS A TRUST? It is known in law as an artificial person, an individual, or an association of individuals collected together for the purpose of doing business. To the economist it is known as organized co-operative effort in any line of human endeavor, and it is chiefly applied in the production and distribution of the necessities of life. It may be of any magnitude from the size of the Standard Oil and U. S. Steel, whose sphere of influence extends over the entire globe, down to a group of Chinese truck gardeners on the outskirts of a town, who band themselves together and by mutual agreement sell their produce at a certain price. The Congressional investigations of the various trusts in recent years shed considerable light on the situation; the sum total of the testimony of the different magnates shows the trust to be the legitimate child of competition. They tell us, from Gary, the head of the Steel Corporation, all down the line that competition was wasteful, ruinous war. In the early eighties this competitive war arrived at a critical stage. There are those living now who can remember the time, during "boom" rate wars, when a ticket for a round-trip ticket from the west coast to Missouri River points for one dollar. The conditions in the manufacturing industry are almost as bad as transportation. It was this condition of affairs that led the financial and organizing heads of American industry to put their wits together to devise ways and means to stop this wasteful, ruinous competition. At this stage the American railroads were at their lowest ebb. Their rolling stock, maintenance of way and equipment generally was in worse shape than at any other time in their history. Out of this unpleasant state of affairs evolved the trust—simply a board of trustees to take over and hold in trust, and control the majority of stock in the various, then existing, corporations, for the sole purpose of working together in harmony, and for their mutual interests. By following along this line of policy our managers of industry have built up the greatest machine of production and distribution known to any age of the human race. By the concentration of large amounts of capital in any industry they are able to employ the most powerful and up-to-date machinery; by their division and specializing of labor and management they have reduced the cost of production many fold. This trust system of the United States comprises 3,664 corporations, and companies engaged in every line of production and distribution, with total capitalization of twenty billion, three hundred and sixty-nine million dollars—from Steel and oil, and railroads down to peanuts and popcorn.

Everyone knows that almost every article we use in daily life (except some few home-grown products) is either made or handled by some form of this trust. Competition is dead; entirely dead except among the "little fellows"—the small business man

and the working man. Even the old party politician knows and admits that when he tells you that he is going to bust the trusts and go back to competition. Now, it is admitted that the trust is a success, especially by the fellow on the inside. We are not annoyed with the complaints of any one who is drawing a liberal dividend from trust stocks or bonds. It is only some eighty odd million of us little fellows on the outside that are conducting the big howl. Well, now, what is the trouble. There is surely something the matter, because the trusts, with their up-to-date machinery, their economical, specialized and methodical system of production, the necessities of life today, are cheaper than at any time in history, and yet the cost of living is higher than at any other period. Yes, there must be something wrong. The Socialists say the trouble is that these trusts are conducted by private individuals for the sole purpose of private profit, and in order for the few owners of the trusts to pile up their enormous profits they must oppress the many. We Socialists claim, of all the political parties today, to have the only clear-cut, safe, sane and constructive program for the solution of the knotty industrial problems which confront us. The old parties have come before the people for the past thirty years with varying and ever changing remedies. One campaign it has been free trade or high tariff; another time sound money or free silver; and now their latest fad is "bust the trusts", or regulate, or control, or put them in jail.

Now, they are not going to "bust the trusts"; Roosevelt did that and today they are more powerful and oppressive than ever. In fact it is altogether likely that the trusts will bust the people—and then the people will wake up and do something. Neither are they likely to regulate, or control them; we have been doing that with the Sherman anti-trust act for the past twenty years; and about the only one we have regulated is the working man's labor trust when he came into too active opposition with the other fellow's trust. Some of these people are going to remedy the present state of affairs by placing criminal trust managers in stripes; that looks pretty good until you look it over carefully. According to our present laws there are very few criminal trusts or trust managers. We Socialists are not opposed to placing a man in jail if he needs it, but we do say "remove the cause which made him a criminal", or there will spring up another in his place. What prudent bank president would go home at night and leave his vaults wide open, feeling secure in the thought that the law would catch the thief who stole his money and put him in stripes. We do not happen to know any who entertain such ideas. If every trust were to be brought strictly under the law it would make little difference, because this great industrial machine can out-produce and under-produce the little individual acting alone, and at the present rate of gain by the legitimate trusts alone it will take no great length of time until they control the Nation's entire wealth.

You ask what the Socialists propose as a remedy? Just this—Have the Government own the Trusts, and the people be the Government; Establish a system of universal co-operation under the democratic management of the people. The Socialists does not view with alarm, I've an old party platform, the continued encroachment of the trusts; he regards it as a stage of industrial development; it is a waste of energy to make a fight on some one or more of individuals of them; it will not remedy the situation to put some particular manager in jail, no matter how much he may deserve it. He is there to pay dividends to his stock holders, and if he does not make good they will get some one who will.

As soon as the people see that the system of competition is dead, and come to understand that co-operation, as exemplified by the trusts, is an entire success, then it will not be long until a great majority of them will consent to make a change, and no permanent relief can come until they do consent. The Socialists would call your attention to the fact that neither of the old parties have any clear idea of just what they are going to do or how they are going to do it. Some of our Democratic friends are going to pull down the tariff walls and kill the trusts as dead as a door nail, and probably all the rest of us along with it. If this is a remedy why do they have trusts in free trade England and America. As soon as the people come to understand the trusts, and see that they are here to stay, and that the only trouble with it is that it is not owned by all the people, then there will be something done that means something. When a party comes into power which is not continually harking back to the dead past for its inspiration, a party with a definite policy, and one that will face about and build constructively for the future, then we will be in a way to accomplish something. Our opponents say: Yes, your proposition is ideal—but it won't work. All that we have adopted up to date is working. If the Government can run a post office why can it not run an express or a railroad. If the Government can build a battleship, with all its intricate machinery, why can it not build a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes. The Government is now building a river across the isthmus of Panama. The Socialist is an optimist on the situation. There are already signs of an awakening. The great mass of the people are getting tired of so many grand things and all things, specially grand old parties. The grand old parties are like a long time manufactured article, which continues to sell on its name long after it ceases to have merit. Some of these days, in the not far distant future, the voters of America are going to fire a big bunch of politicians and quietly go and look matters up themselves. Then there will be something done—and not much until then. We Socialists do not claim to have a panacea for all the ills of mankind but we do claim to have a system for the distribution of wealth; nor do we think all these changes can be brought about at one stroke. If a railroad

company was about to rebuild a bridge across a river they would not tear it all away at once, and stop traffic for a year or so, but would replace it a portion at a time and without causing traffic at all. We also believe that a statesman, who contemplates a change in the social or industrial structure of a nation, will hardly pull the entire fabric down upon his head before having formulated some structure to take its place.

In a small space it is impossible to go into minor details of the Socialist program, but as a political party the Socialists stand always on the side of the working man, the wealth producer, in their struggles with a capitalist class, keeping in view the ultimate goal of an industrial democracy, whereby the wealth producers will be secure in the social products of his labor.

By approval of Greenlee County Socialist Press Committee.

DRY FARMING NOTES

Colorado Springs, Colo.—"It's the difference of opinion that makes horse races," says old David Harum. By the same token, things are always made interesting when a few dry farmers get together for a comparison of systems. At the recent International Dry-Farming Congress here half the discussions concerned the relative merits of various varieties of wheat for the dry farm. Now comes Prof. E. H. Webster, dean of the Kansas Agricultural College, and announces himself as "ferminal" them all. "The wheat farm has no place in the development of the dry-farming area," he says. "The general failure to recognize this fact has caused untold suffering and loss to settlers who were enticed by misleading statements to occupy this country with the hope of growing wheat for profit. Wheat farming has certain requirements of moisture and temperature which are imperative, or the crops fail. The region between the 100th meridian and the Rocky Mountains has proved its entire unreliability in this respect. It is destined, however, to become one of the greatest producing centers for live stock in America."

"The transition from the open range to the abandoned wheat farm has taught that forage crops are, to a workable degree, sure; that kafir, milo and sorghum will produce sufficient grain for the needs of the stock farmer; that the capacity of this region to carry live stock can be greatly increased over that of the range days by raising forage and by winter feeding, and that the climate is admirably adapted to the live stock industry."

To insure success even under these conditions, however, Prof. Webster advised the farmers at Congress to produce feeders rather than finished stock, to raise forage crops for winter feeding, to care for those crops by siloing, to practice approved dry farming methods, and to keeping a better grade of stock than now.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when en and mucous surfaces of the system. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c, per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rediscovery of Lost Mines

In addition to discussing deposits of precious stones in the United States Mr. Sterrett also describes foreign mines and their output. An account is given of the rediscovery of certain lost emerald mines in Colombia. When the Spanish took possession of that country in the sixteenth century the emerald mines of the Indians were seized by them. Excessive cruelties were practiced by the Spanish mine workers on the Indians employed in the mines. In the war of independence of 1816, the country was so desolated that the mines of Cosquez and Somondoco were entirely lost. A Colombian named Francisco Restrepo, guided by a few hints given in ancient Spanish parchment maps, and with little or no knowledge of geology or emeralds, undertook the search for the lost emerald mines. In 1896 he found traces of ancient workings and later the large workings of the lost mines. These mines are situated on a ridge of the great eastern range of the Andes, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet above the sea level. The great open cuts and tunnels were scattered over an area of 6 miles long and 3 miles wide.

It is worthy of note that no particular section of the United States has a monopoly of precious stone deposits; for instance, turquoise have been found both in Virginia and Nevada, sapphires in Indiana and Montana, and topaz in Texas, Colorado, and California.

A copy of the report may be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

"I had been troubled with constipation for two years and tried all of the best physicians in Bristol, Tenn., and they could do nothing for me," writes Thos. E. Williams, Middleboro, Ky. "Two packages of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cured me." For sale by all dealers.

Frank Mills the cattleman of the Blue came down Tuesday to spend a few days.

WOOD

Cedar, Juniper or Oak
Sawed and Delivered.

\$10 FULL CORD

**First Orders
First Served**

EVERT HAGAN

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**The Best Meat
At Lowest Prices**

Give your order to

JOSE E. TELLEZ
Newtown, Morenci.

DELIVERS TWICE A DAY

Mike Rice, the "Poet Larriet" of Arizona has his irresistibility aroused by the claims of the republican candidates, in their canvases, for votes in the present campaign. It is evident from the following squib, that their progressiveness is far fetched and insincere.

I've met the cheerful liar,
Of the far-famed "Sazarc,"
And heard the wondrous prowess
Of the pioneers of Tubac;
I've met the Ananias
Of the famous "Hassayamp,"
And marvelled at the mouthing
Of the "Weary-Willy tramp;"
I've heard the progressive virtues
Of Wells and Fletcher Doan:
The reduction of the taxes
By Mark and Richard Sloan
How statehood was acquired
They've given us the "Hunch"
And credit all the honor
To the "Stand-Pat" Federal bunch
But these Munchausen stories
Were nothing but a myth
Compared with dope that's peddled
By Ralph and Hoval Smith.
—The Poet Larriet.